# Copy of Related Art

# Japanese Non-examined Patent Publication No.2000-49744

(19)日本国特許庁(JP)

# (12) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出願公開番号 特開2000-49744 (P2000-49744A)

(43)公開日 平成12年2月18日(2000.2.18)

(51) Int.Cl.7

識別記号

FΙ

テーマコート\*(参考)

H04J 11/00

H 0 4 J 11/00

Z 5K022

# 審査請求 未請求 請求項の数10 OL (全 7 頁)

(21)出願番号

特顯平10-240197

(22)出顧日

平成10年8月26日(1998.8.26)

(31)優先権主張番号 特願平10-161346

(32)優先日

平成10年5月26日(1998.5.26)

(33)優先権主張国

日本 (JP)

(71)出願人 000004329

日本ピクター株式会社

神奈川県横浜市神奈川区守屋町3丁目12番

(72)発明者 高岡 勝美

神奈川県横浜市神奈川区守屋町3丁目12番

地 日本ピクター株式会社内

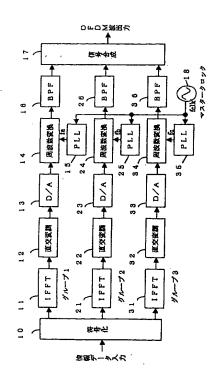
Fターム(参考) 5KO22 DD13 DD19 DD23 DD33

# (54) 【発明の名称】 伝送帯域分割変復調装置及びその方法

## (57) 【要約】

【課題】 マルチキャリア伝送システムに関わり、伝送 帯域を分割して変調を行う広帯域伝送システムに関す

【解決手段】 マルチキャリア無線伝送システムによる 伝送帯域分割変調装置において、伝送帯域を帯域分割 し、前記帯域分割数に対応して、情報を変調する変調手 段12,22,32と、前記変調手段により変調された 信号を、分割された帯域に応じて異なる周波数で周波数 変換を行う周波数変換手段14,24,34と、前記周 波数変換手段より出力される信号を合成する信号合成手 段17とを備えた伝送帯域分割変調装置とした。



# 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】マルチキャリア無線伝送システムによる伝送帯域分割変調装置において、

伝送帯域を帯域分割し、前記帯域分割数に対応して、情報を変調する変調手段と、

前記変調手段により変調された信号を、分割された帯域 に応じて異なる周波数で周波数変換を行う周波数変換手 段と

前記周波数変換手段より出力される信号を合成する信号 合成手段とを備えたことを特徴とする伝送帯域分割変調 装置。

【請求項2】前記請求項1·に記載の伝送帯域分割変調装 置において、

前記変調手段は、直交する複数のキャリアを用いるOF DM伝送方式とし、情報信号を符号化する符号化手段 と

前記符号化手段により符号化された信号を割り当てられて逆フーリエ変換するIFFT手段と、

前記IFFT手段よりの出力信号を直交変調する直交変調手段と、

前記直交変調手段よりの出力信号をアナログ変換するD /A変換手段とを備えたことを特徴とする伝送帯域分割 変調装置。

【請求項3】前記請求項1に記載の伝送帯域分割変換装 置において.

前記周波数変換手段の周波数変換に用いる各周波数は、分割された周波数帯域に応じて、マスタークロック周波数発生器よりの出力信号をm/n(m,nは分周される帯域毎に異なる正の整数)倍の分周手段により生成される周波数であることを特徴とする伝送帯域分割変調装置。

【請求項4】前記請求項1に記載の伝送帯域分割変調装 置において、

マスタークロック周波数発生器の周波数は、前記周波数 変換手段に用いる周波数の公倍数になるように設定され たことを特徴とする伝送帯域分割変調装置。

【請求項5】マルチキャリア無線伝送システムによる伝送帯域分割変調方法において、

伝送帯域を帯域分割し、前記帯域分割数に対応して、情 報の変調を行い、

前記変調により変調された信号を、分割された帯域に応じて異なる周波数に周波数変換を行い、

前記周波数変換より出力される信号の合成を行うことを 特徴とする伝送帯域分割変調方法。

【請求項6】マルチキャリア無線伝送システムによる伝送帯域分割復調装置において、

受信された信号の伝送帯域を帯域分割し、前記分割帯域 に対応して、信号を通過させる分割数相当のバンドパス フィルタ手段と、

前記バンドパスフィルタ手段により出力される信号を、

分割された帯域に応じて異なる周波数で周波数変換を行 う分割数相当の周波数変換手段と、

前記周波数変換手段により出力される信号を復調する分割数相当の復調手段と、

前記復調手段により出力される、分割数相当の信号をシリアル変換するパラレルシリアル変換手段を備えたこと を特徴とする伝送帯域分割復調装置。

【請求項7】前記請求項6に記載の伝送帯域分割復調装 置において、

前記復調手段は、受信信号をデジタル変換するA/D変換手段と、

前記A/D変換手段により出力される信号を直交復調する直交復調手段と、

前記直交復調手段により出力される信号をフーリエ変換するFFT手段と、

前記FFT手段により出力される信号を復号化する復号 化手段とを備えたことを特徴とする伝送帯域分割復調装 置。

【請求項8】前記請求項6に記載の伝送帯域分割復調装 置において、

前記周波数変換手段の周波数変換に用いる各周波数は、 分割された周波数帯域に応じて、マスタークロック周波 数発生器よりの出力信号をm/n(m, nは分周される 帯域毎に異なる正の整数)倍の分周手段により生成され る周波数であることを特徴とする伝送帯域分割復調装

【請求項9】前記請求項6に記載の伝送帯域分割復調装 置において

マスタークロック周波数発生器の周波数は、前記周波数 変換手段に用いる周波数の公倍数になるように設定され たことを特徴とする伝送帯域分割復調装置。

【請求項10】マルチキャリア無線伝送システムによる 伝送帯域分割復調方法において、

受信された信号の伝送帯域を帯域分割し、前記分割帯域 に対応して、通過させた信号を、分割された帯域に応じ て異なる周波数で周波数変換を行い、

前記周波数変換手段により出力される信号の復調を行い

前記復調により出力される、分割数相当の信号をシリアル変換するパラレルシリアル変換を行うことを特徴とする伝送帯域分割復調方法。

# 【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、マルチキャリア伝送システムに関わり、伝送帯域を分割して変調を行う広帯域伝送システムに関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】マルチキャリア伝送方式として、OFD M信号方式が注目を集めている。OFDM信号方式は、 直交する複数のキャリアを用いてデジタル情報を伝送す る、周波数分割多重のデジタル変調方式であり、マルチパスに強く、他の伝送系に妨害を与えにくく、妨害を受けにくい、周波数利用効率が比較的高いなどの特徴を有しており、近年、移動体デジタル音声放送やデジタルテレビジョン放送に適した変調方式として実用化が進められている。複数のキャリアは送信側において逆フーリエ変換を行うIFFT回路を用いて生成することが出来、受信においてはフーリエ変換を行うFFT回路により搬送波を分離することが出来る。このFFT回路の実装化技術の進歩により、OFDM伝送方式が現実のものになりつつある。

【0003】図3に、従来のOFDM伝送における送信装置の一例を示す。この送信装置は、符号化回路40、IFFT回路41、直交変調回路42、D/A変換器43、周波数変換回路44、及びバンドパスフィルタ(BPF)46より構成されている。 送信されるべき情報データは符号化回路40によってPSK、QAMなどの符号化を行い、符号化されたデジタルデータは、IFFT演算部41のリアルパート、イマジナリパートへ周波数割当を行った後、IFFT演算を行う。IFFT演算結果であるI信号、Q信号を直交変調器42へと送り、変調後、D/A変換器43によりアナログ信号に変換する。D/A変換器43の出力は周波数変換器44に供給され周波数変換を行い、BPF46により帯域制限をして、OFDM波を出力する。

【0004】図6に、従来のOFDM伝送における受信装置の一部を示す。この受信装置は、バンドパスフィルタ(BPF)81、周波数変換器82、A/D変換器84、直交復調器85、FFT回路86、及び復号化回路87より構成されている。受信されたOFDM波は、BPF81により所望の信号帯域を取り出し、周波数変換器82により周波数変換を行い、A/D変換器84によりデジタル信号に変換した後、直交復調器85へと送り、復調後のI信号、Q信号をFFT演算部86へ時系列割り当てを行った後、FFT演算を行い、演算結果であるリアルパート、イマジナリパートの信号を復号化回路87によりPSK、QAM等の復号化を行い、情報データを出力する。

# [0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】昨今、急激に発達するデジタル情報化社会において情報量そのものが大変大きくなってきている。そのような背景のもと通信・放送の分野でOFDM伝送方式の検討及び実用化がなされようとしている。OFDM伝送方式は周波数利用効率が高く、高伝送レートに適した伝送方式ではあるが、より広帯域における伝送、もしくはより高い伝送レートを考慮した場合、直交するマルチキャリアを生成するためのIFFT演算部は、ポイント数を増やすかシンボル時間を短くすることになり、非常に高い演算能力を必要とし、コスト的にも回路規模的にも大きくなる。また、広帯域

に伴いD/A変換に対する要求性能も非常に高くなるため、同様の問題が生じる。さらに、変調後の信号は広帯域にわたり、処理する信号の速度は速く、システム中の回路において、フラットな周波数特性を有するのは難しく何らかの影響を受け、信号劣化につながることも考えられる。

### [0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明では、上記の課題 を解決するために、無線伝送システムの送信システムに おいて、伝送帯域を帯域分割し、帯域分割数に対応し て、情報を変調する変調手段を備え、変調手段により変 調された信号を、分割された帯域に応じて異なる周波数 で周波数変換を行う周波数変換手段を備え、周波数変換 手段より出力される信号を合成する信号合成手段により 構成されたことを特徴とする伝送帯域分割変調装置を提 供する。また、周波数変換手段において、変換に用いる 周波数は、分割された帯域に応じてマスタークロックよ り分周により生成されることを特徴とする伝送帯域分割 変調装置を提供する。 また、マルチキャリア無線伝送 システムによる伝送帯域分割変調方法において、伝送帯 域を帯域分割し、前記帯域分割数に対応して、情報の変 調を行い、前記変調により変調された信号を、分割され た帯域に応じて異なる周波数に周波数変換を行い、前記 周波数変換より出力される信号の合成を行うことを特徴 とする伝送帯域分割変調方法を提供する。

【0007】本発明では上記の課題を解決するために、マルチキャリア無線伝送システムにおいて、受信された信号の伝送帯域を帯域分割し、分割帯域に対応して、信号を通過させる分割数相当のバンドパスフィルタ手段と、バンドパスフィルタ手段により出力される信号を、分割された帯域に応じて異なる周波数で周波数変換を行う分割数相当の周波数変換手段と、周波数変換手段により出力される信号を復調する分割数相当の信号をシリアル変換するパラレルシリアル変換手段を備えたことを特徴とする伝送帯域分割復調装置を提供する。また、周波数変換手段において、変換に用いる周波数は、分割された帯域に応じてマスタークロックより分周手段により生成される周波数であることを特徴とする伝送帯域分割復調装置を提供する。

【0008】(作用) 伝送帯域を分割して、その帯域分の変調を行うため帯域分割数に比例して変調回路は増加するが、各変調回路においてはOFDM伝送を行う場合、単位時間当たりの演算量は低減され、D/A変換の要求性能も低くなる。また、取り扱う信号自体の速度が下がるため回路設計において、マージンが大きく取れる。これらのことより、システムの構築が比較的容易であり、コスト的にも緩和される。伝送帯域に持ち上げるための周波数変換において、変換に用いる各周波数をマスタークロックからPLL回路によるm/n倍の分周

によって作るため、各分割帯域の信号はマスタークロックに同期して合成され、分割帯域間の直交性は崩れない。 さらに、周波数変換に用いる周波数の公倍数となるようにマスタークロックを設定すると、各周波数を、PLL回路を用いずに単純な分周のみにより生成出来るため、回路規模を小さく出来る。

[0009]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明の伝送帯域分割変調装置の一実施例について、図1を用いて以下に説明する。図1に示されるように本実施例は、符号化回路10、IFFT回路11,21,31、直交変調回路12,22,32、D/A変換器13,23,33、周波数変換回路14,24,34、PLL回路15,25,35、バンドパスフィルタ(BPF)16,26,36、マスタークロック周波数発生器18及び信号合成回路17より構成されている。図1の実施例では、図3の従来例に対し、公伝送する帯域を3つのグループに分割して取り扱い、分割された各帯域に相当する周波数帯域分を3つの変調回路を用いてそれぞれ変調を行う。入力された情報データは、符号化回路10において、PSKやQAMなどの符号化を行う。

【0010】符号化回路10により符号化されたデータは、グループ1からグループ3のIFFT回路11、21、31のそれぞれのリアルパート、イマジナリパートに割り当てられる。割り当てられたデータは、IFFT回路11、21、31により逆フーリエ変換を行う。IFFT回路11、21、31で逆フーリエ変換され出力される $\pi/2$ 位相の異なるI信号、Q信号を直交変調回路12、22、32にそれぞれ供給して、直交変調を行う。

【0011】直交変調回路12,22,32によって出力されるデジタル時系列データを、D/A変換器13,23,33によってアナログ信号に変換する。D/A変換器13,23,33より出力されるアナログ時系列データは、直交変調回路12,22,32により図2の

(a) に示すスペクトラムのようにベースバンドから中間周波数 f 1 に持ち上げられる。このとき、各グループ  $1\sim3$  の信号帯域は同一周波数帯域となる。D/A変換器 1 3, 2 3, 3 3 からの出力信号は周波数変換回路 1 4, 2 4, 3 4 で無線帯域に持ち上げられる。

【0012】周波数変換回路14,24,34で、時系列信号に乗算する周波数は、fa,fb,fcとし、図2(a)に示すように各グループの占有帯域をhとすると、fa,fb,fcは次式の関係を有する。

f b - f a = h

f c - f b = h

周波数 f a, f b, f c は P L L 回路 1 5, 2 5, 3 5 から周波数変換回路 1 4, 2 4, 3 4 にそれぞれ入力されるものであり、各周波数はマスタークロック周波数発生器 1 8 より与えられる周波数 f c l k を基に、P L L 回路

15, 25, 35で生成される。

【0013】PLL回路15、25,35では、それぞれfa/fclk倍、fb/fclk倍、fc/fclk倍となる分周を行って、fa,fb,fcを生成する。これはマスタークロック周波数発生器よりの出力信号をm/n(m,nは分周される帯域毎に異なる正の整数)倍の分周手段により生成された周波数と言える。fa,fb,fcの周波数を用いて周波数変換された信号は、バンドパスフィルタ(BPF)16,26,36により各グループ毎に帯域の制限を行う。バンドパスフィルタ(BPF)16,26,36によって帯域制限を行った信号は、信号合成回路17により、各グループの信号を合成する。

【0014】信号合成回路17により合成された信号は、上記の式の関係を有するので、図2(b)に示したように各グループの信号が周波数上で横一列に配置されたスペクトラムとなる。周波数変換において、乗算する各周波数は、マスタークロック周波数発生器18のマスタークロックから生成されるので、周波数変換後の各グループの信号は、マスタークロックに同期(追従)して作られるため、グループ間の直交性が崩れることがなく、OFDM信号方式に適した、安定した信号を作ることが可能である。

【0015】(請求項4に記載の発明)マスタークロック周波数発生器18の周波数fclkを、周波数変換手段14,24,34に用いる周波数fa,fb,fcに対して公倍数の関係にあるように設定する。このようにマスタークロック周波数発生器18の周波数fclkを設定すると、周波数変換手段14,24,34に用いる周波数fa,fb,fcを1/n倍といった形の分周のみで生成することが出来る。このことによりPLL回路を用いずに、単純なデジタル分周回路のみでfa、fb、fcを生成出来る。

【0016】つぎに、本発明の伝送帯域分割復調装置の一実施例について、図4を用いて以下に説明する。図6の従来例と同一構成要素には同一番号を付してある。図6の従来例に対し、図4の実施例では、伝送する帯域を3つのグループに分割して取り扱い、分割された各帯域に相当する周波数帯域分を3つの復調回路を用いてそれぞれ復調を行う。受信されたOFDM波はグループ1からグループ3のBPF51、61、71に入力され、所望の信号帯域のみを通過させる。伝送帯域幅を図5

(a) のように3 hとして、BPF51、61、71によって、3等分された幅hの帯域を取り出すものとする。この時、各帯域の中心周波数はfa、fb、fcとする。この時、各グループの占有帯域h、中心周波数fa, fb, fcは次式の関係を有する。 fb-fa=h

【0017】BPF51、61、71により出力される信号は、周波数変換回路52,62,72で無線帯域から中間周波数帯に変換される。周波数変換回路52,6

【0018】PLL回路53、63,73では、周波数 fclkを、それぞれ(fa-fl)/fclk倍、(fb-fl)/fclk倍、(fc-fl)/fclk倍となる分周を行ってfa-f1,fb-f1,fc-f1を生成する。これはマスタークロック周波数発生器よりの出力信号をm/n(m,nは分周される帯域毎に異なる正の整数)倍の分周手段により生成された周波数と言える。周波数変換回路52,62,72により周波数変換された各グループの信号は、図5

(b)のように、帯域トを有して中心周波数 f 1 の中間周波数にダウンコンバートされる。周波数変換回路 5 2,62,72により出力されるアナログ信号は、A/D変換器 5 4、6 4、7 4 によりデジタル時系列データへと変換される。A/D変換器 5 4、6 4、7 4 により出力されるデジタルデータは、直交復調回路 5 5、6 5、7 5 により直交復調される。

【0019】直交復調回路55、65、75により出力される $\pi/2$ 位相の異なる I 信号、Q信号をFFT回路56、66、76に時系列割当てを行いフーリエ変換を行う。FFT回路56、66、76によりフーリエ変換され出力される、リアルパート、イマジナリパートの信号を復号化回路57、67、77によりPSK、QAMなどの復号化を行う。復号化回路57、67、77によりを復号化され各信号は、パラレルシリアル変換回路58によりシリアルデータに変換され情報データとして出力される。周波数変換において、乗算する各周波数は、マスタークロックから生成するので、周波数変換後の各グループの信号は、マスタークロックに同期(追従)して作られるため、グループ間の直交性が崩れることがなく、OFDMに適した、安定した復調信号を得ることが可能である。

【0020】(請求項9に記載の発明)マスタークロック59の周波数fclkを、周波数変換手段52,62,72に用いる周波数fa一f1,fb一f1,fc一f1に対して公倍数の関係にあるように設定する。上述のように周波数fclkを設定すると、fa一f1,fb一f1,fc一f1を1/n倍といった形の分周のみで生成することが出来る。このことによりPLL回路をPLL回路をPLL回路をPLL0月1、PLL1 PLL1、PLL1 PLL1 PLL2 PLL1 PLL1 PLL2 PLL1 PLL2 PLL2 PLL2 PLL2 PLL3 PLL2 PLL3 PLL4 PLL4

### [0021]

【発明の効果】本発明は、伝送帯域を分割して、その帯域分の変復調を行う帯域分割変復調装置であり、分割数

に比例して変復調回路は増えるが、各変調回路においてはOFDM伝送を行う場合、IFFTのポイント数を減らすか、もしくはシンボルレートを下げることが出来、IFFT回路、FFT回路における単位時間当たりの演算量を低減し、D/A変換、A/D変換の要求性能も低くすることが可能となる。

【0022】また、取り扱う信号自体の速度が下がるため回路設計においてマージンが大きく取れる。これらのことより、システムの構築が比較的容易であり、コスト的にも優れたものとなる。 特に、より広帯域の伝送システムになると、演算量の問題、D/A、A/D変換器の性能、信号速度等の問題が顕著に現われるため、そのようなシステムにおいては効果大である。

【0023】また、伝送帯域に持ち上げる各周波数をマスタークロックから作るため、各分割帯域の信号はマスタークロックに同期して合成されるため、分割帯域間の直交性は保持され、安定した伝送信号が生成される。さらに、周波数変換に用いる周波数の公倍数となるようにマスタークロックを設定すると、各周波数をPLL回路を用いずに単純な分周のみにより生成出来るため、回路規模を小さく出来る。

### 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明のOFDM伝送帯域分割変調装置の一実施例を示した図である。

【図2】本発明のOFDM伝送帯域分割変調により生成されるスペクトラムの様子を示した図である。

【図3】従来のOFDM変調装置の一例を示した図である。

【図4】本発明のOFDM伝送帯域分割復調装置の一実施例を示した図である。

【図5】本発明のOFDM伝送帯域分割復調により生成されるスペクトラムの様子を示した図である。

【図6】従来のOFDM復調装置の一例を示した図である。

# 【符号の説明】

10,40 符号化回路

11, 21, 31, 41 IFFT回路

12, 22, 32, 42 直交変調回路

13, 23, 33, 43 D/A変換器

14, 24, 34, 44, 52, 62, 72, 82 周 波数変換回路

15, 25, 35, 53, 63, 73 PLL回路

16, 26, 36, 46, 51, 61, 71, 81 バンドパスフィルタ (BPF)

17 信号合成回路

18,59 マスタークロック周波数発生器

54, 64, 74, 84 A/D変換器

55, 65, 75, 85 直交復調回路

56, 66, 76 FFT回路

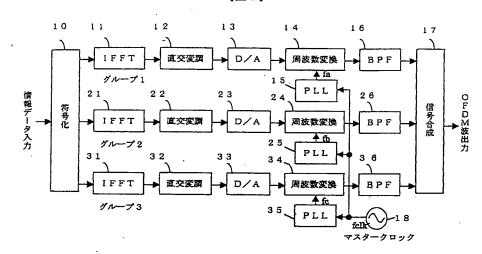
57, 67, 77, 87 復号化回路

58 パラレルシリアル (P/S) 変換回路 fa, fb, fc 時系列信号に乗算する各周波数

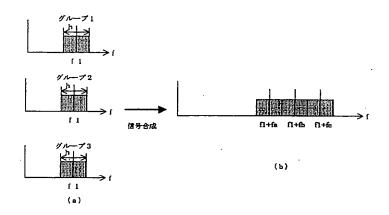
fclk マスタークロック周波数発生器の出力周波数 h 各グループの占有帯域

f 1 中間周波数

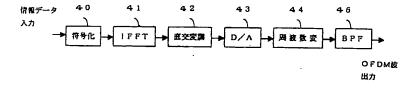
【図1】



[図2]



【図3】

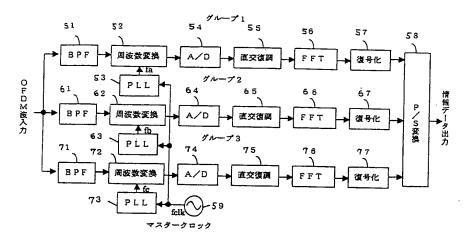


【図 6】

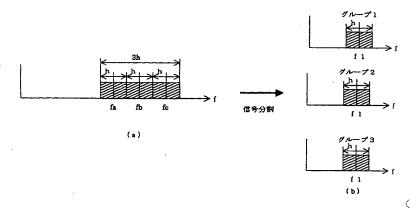
81 82 84 85 86 87

OFDM版 → BPF → 周波数変換 → A/D → 直交復調 → FFT → 復身化 → 出力

【図4】



【図5】



# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11) Publication number:

2000-049744

(43) Date of publication of application: 18.02.2000

(51) Int. CI.

H04J 11/00

(21) Application number: 10-240197

(71) Applicant: VICTOR CO OF JAPAN LTD

(22) Date of filing:

26, 08, 1998

(72) Inventor:

TAKAOKA KATSUMI

(30) Priority

Priority number: 10161346

Priority date : 26.05.1998

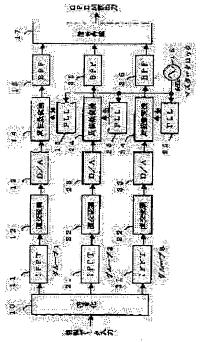
Priority country: JP

# (54) TRANSMISSION BAND DIVISION MODULATION/DEMODULATION DEVICE AND ITS METHOD

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To reduce cost and circuit scale by providing a modulation means which band-divides a transmission band and modulates information in accordance with the number of band

divisions. SOLUTION: Data encoded by an encoding circuit 10 are allocated to respective IFFT circuits 11, 21 and 31 from a first group to a third group. Allocated data are inverse Fourier-transformed by the IFFT circuits 11, 21 and 31. Signals I and Q which differ by &pi:/2 phase, which are inverse Fourier-transformed and outputted, are supplied to orthogonal modulation circuits 12, 22 and 33 and they are orthogonally modulated. Signals which are frequency-transformed by using frequencies fa, fb and fc are band-restricted by band-pass filters (BPF) 16, 26 and 36. Then, a signal synthesis circuit 17 synthesizes the signals of the respective groups. Thus, the number of points of IFFT can be reduced, the speed of the signal itself is reduced, and the margin of circuit design can be taken to be large.



# LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

28, 03, 2001

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

Copyright (C): 1998, 2000 Japan Patent Office

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2. \*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

# CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The transmission—band split modulator characterized by to have a frequency—conversion means perform frequency conversion on the frequency which is different according to the divided band in the signal modulated by a modulation means carries out the band split of the transmission band, and modulate an information corresponding to the aforementioned band number of partitions in the transmission—band split modulator by the multi—carrier radio—transmission system, and the aforementioned modulation means, and a signal synthesis means compound the signal outputted from the aforementioned frequency—conversion means.

[Claim 2] It is the transmission—band split modulator characterized by to have the IFFT means which can assign the signal encoded by a coding means makes the aforementioned modulation means OFDM transmission system using two or more carriers which intersect perpendicularly, and encode an information signal, and the aforementioned coding means in a transmission—band split modulator given in the aforementioned claim 1, and carries out an inverse Fourier transform, the quadrature—modulation means which carry out the quadrature modulation of the output signal of the aforementioned IFFT means, and the D/A—conversion means which carry out the analog conversion of the output signal of the aforementioned quadrature—modulation means.

[Claim 3] Each frequency used for frequency conversion of the aforementioned frequency—conversion means in a transmission—band split inverter given in the aforementioned claim 1 is a transmission—band split modulator characterized by being the frequency generated in the output signal of a master clock frequency generator by the dividing means of being twice [ m / / n (positive integer different for every band to which dividing of m and n is carried out) ] many as this according to the divided frequency band.

[Claim 4] It is the transmission—band split modulator characterized by being set up so that it may become the common multiple of a frequency which uses the frequency of a master clock frequency generator for the aforementioned frequency-conversion means in a transmission-band split modulator given in the aforementioned claim 1. [Claim 5] The transmission-band split modulation technique characterized by compounding the signal which performs frequency conversion in the frequency which is different according to the divided band in the signal which carries out the band split of the transmission band, modulates an information corresponding to the aforementioned band number of partitions in the transmission-band split modulation technique by the multi-carrier radio-transmission system, and was modulated by the aforementioned modulation, and is outputted from the aforementioned frequency conversion. [Claim 6] In the transmission-band split demodulator by the multi-carrier radio-transmission system Carry out the band split of the transmission band of the received signal, and it corresponds to the aforementioned split band. The frequency-conversion means of the number of partitions which performs frequency conversion on the frequency which is different according to the divided band in the signal outputted by the band pass filter means and the aforementioned band pass filter means of the number of partitions which passes a signal, The transmission-band split demodulator characterized by having a recovery means of the number of partitions which restores to the signal outputted by the aforementioned frequency-conversion means, and the parallel-serial-conversion means which is outputted by the aforementioned recovery means, and which carries out serial conversion of the signal of the number of partitions.

[Claim 7] It is the transmission-band split demodulator carry out having had an A/D-conversion means to by\_which the aforementioned recovery means carries out digital conversion of the input signal in a transmission-band split demodulator given in the aforementioned claim 6, the rectangular recovery means which carries out the rectangular recovery of the signal outputted by the aforementioned A/D-conversion means, the FFT means which carries out Fourier transformation of the signal outputted

by the aforementioned rectangular recovery means, and a decryption means decrypt the signal outputted by the aforementioned FFT means as the characteristic feature. [Claim 8] Each frequency used for frequency conversion of the aforementioned frequency-conversion means in a transmission-band split demodulator given in the aforementioned claim 6 is a transmission-band split demodulator characterized by being the frequency generated in the output signal of a master clock frequency generator by the dividing means of being twice [ m / / n (positive integer different for every band to which dividing of m and n is carried out) ] many as this according to the divided frequency band.

frequency band.

[Claim 9] It is the transmission-band split demodulator characterized by being set up so that it may become the common multiple of a frequency which uses the frequency of a master clock frequency generator for the aforementioned frequency-conversion means in a transmission-band split demodulator given in the aforementioned claim 6.

[Claim 10] The transmission-band split recovery technique which carries out performing the parallel serial conversion which carries out the band split of the transmission band of the received signal in the transmission-band split recovery technique by the multi-carrier radio-transmission system, and carries out the serial conversion of the signal of the number of partitions which performs frequency conversion corresponding to the aforementioned split band on the frequency which is different in the passed signal according to the divided band, restores to the signal outputted by the aforementioned frequency-conversion means, and is outputted by the aforementioned recovery, and ] as the characteristic feature.

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2. \*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] this invention relates to the broadband-transmission system which becomes irregular by dividing a transmission band with respect to a multi-carrier transmission system.
[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] As a multi-carrier transmission system, OFDM signal system attracts attention. It has the characteristic features, like that OFDM signal system is a digital modulation method of Frequency Division Multiplexing which transmits digital information using two or more carriers which intersect perpendicularly, is strong to a multi-pass, seldom does interference to other transmission systems, and seldom receives interference, and frequency use luminous efficacy is comparatively high, and utilization is advanced in recent years as a modulation technique suitable for the mobile digitized-voice broadcast or the digital-television broadcast. Two or more carriers can be generated using IFFT circuit which performs an inverse Fourier transform in a transmitting side, and FFT circuit which performs Fourier transformation in a reception can separate a subcarrier. By progress of the package-ized technique of this FFT circuit, OFDM transmission system is becoming actual.

[0003] An example of the sending set in the conventional OFDM transmission is shown in drawing 3. This sending set consists of a coding network 40, the IFFT circuit 41, the quadrature modulation circuit 42, D/A converter 43, a frequency-conversion circuit 44, and a band pass filter (BPF) 46. The information data which should be transmitted encode PSK, QAM, etc. by the coding network 40, and the encoded digital data performs IFFT operation, after performing frequency allocation to the real PERT of the IFFT operation part 41, and a \*\*\*\*\*\* nari PERT. The I signal and Q signal which are IFFT result of an operation are sent to the quadrature modulation machine 42, and it changes into an analog signal by D/A converter 43 after a modulation. The output of D/A converter 43 is supplied to a frequency converter 44, performs frequency conversion, band-limits by BPF46, and outputs OFDM wave motion.

[0004] A part of receiving set in the conventional OFDM transmission is shown in drawing 6. This receiving set consists of a band pass filter (BPF) 81, the frequency converter 82, A/D converter 84, a rectangular demodulator 85, an FFT circuit 86, and a decryption circuit 87. After it sends it to the rectangular demodulator 85 after received OFDM wave motion takes out a desired signal band by BPF81, performs frequency conversion by the frequency converter 82 and changes it into a digital signal by A/D converter 84, and it performs time series assignment for the I signal after a recovery, and a Q signal to the FFT operation part 86, it performs FFT operation, performs a decryption of PSK, QAM, etc. for the signal of the real PERT who is the result of an operation, and a \*\*\*\*\* nari PERT by the decryption circuit 87, and outputs information

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In the digital information—ized society which progresses abruptly these days, the amount of information itself becomes very large. A study and utilization of OFDM transmission system are going to be made in the field of a communication and a broadcast also as such a background. IFFT operation part for generating the multi—carrier which intersects perpendicularly, when the transmission in a wide band or a higher transmission rate is more taken into consideration, although OFDM transmission system had high frequency use luminous efficacy and it was a transmission system suitable for the high transmission rate will increase a point size, or will shorten symbol time, needs very high arithmetic proficiency, and becomes in cost, in circuit scale, and large. Moreover, since the demand performance to D/A conversion also becomes very high in connection with a wide band, the same problem arises. Furthermore, the signal after a modulation is crossed to

a wide band, the speed of the signal to process is quick, having the flat frequency characteristic in the circuit in a system is influenced [ a certain ] difficultly, and leading to a signal degradation is also considered.

[Means for Solving the Problem] In this invention, in order to solve the above-mentioned technical probrem, it sets to the transmitting system of a radio-transmission system. Carry out the band split of the transmission band, and it has a modulation means to modulate an information, corresponding to the band number of partitions. It has a frequency-conversion means to perform frequency conversion on the frequency which is different in the signal modulated by the modulation means according to the divided band, and the transmission—band split modulator characterized by what was constituted by signal synthesis means to compound the signal outputted from a frequency-conversion means is offered. Moreover, in a frequency-conversion means, the transmission-band split modulator characterized by the frequency used for conversion being generated by dividing from a master clock according to the divided band is offered. Moreover, frequency conversion is performed in the frequency which is different according to the divided band in the signal which carries out the band split of the transmission band, modulates an information corresponding to the aforementioned band number of partitions in the transmission-band split modulation technique by the multi-carrier radio-transmission system, and was modulated by the aforementioned modulation, and the transmission-band split modulation technique characterized by compounding the signal outputted from the aforementioned frequency conversion is offered.

[0007] In order to solve the above-mentioned technical probrem in this invention, it sets to a multi-carrier radio-transmission system. The band pass filter means of the number of partitions which the band split of the transmission band of the received signal is carried out [ of ], and passes a signal corresponding to a split band, The frequency-conversion means of the number of partitions which performs frequency conversion on the frequency which is different in the signal outputted by the band pass filter means according to the divided band, The transmission-band split demodulator characterized by having a recovery means of the number of partitions which restores to the signal outputted by the frequency-conversion means, and the parallel-serial-conversion means which is outputted by the recovery means, and which carries out serial conversion of the signal of the number of partitions is offered. Moreover, in a frequency-conversion means, the transmission-band split demodulator characterized by the frequency used for conversion being a frequency generated by the dividing means from a master clock according to the divided band is offered. [0008] (for \*\* ) Although a modulation circuit increases in proportion to the band number of partitions in order to divide a transmission band and to modulate a part for the band, when performing OFDM transmission in each modulation circuit, the amount of operations per unit time is reduced, and the demand performance of D/A conversion also becomes low. Moreover, since the speed of the signal [ itself ] to deal with falls, a large margin can be taken in a circuit design. From these things, the construction of a system is comparatively easy and is eased also in cost. In frequency conversion for raising to a transmission band, in order to make each frequency used for conversion from a master clock by m/n time as many dividing by PLL circuit as this, the signal of each split band is compounded synchronizing with a master clock, and the orthogonality between split bands does not collapse. Furthermore, if a master clock is set up so that it may become the common multiple of a frequency used for frequency conversion, since only simple dividing can generate each frequency, without using PLL circuit, a circuit scale can be made small. [0009]

[Embodiments of the Invention] One example of the transmission-band split modulator of this invention is explained below using drawing 1. As shown in drawing 1, this example consists of a coding network 10, the IFFT circuits 11, 21, and 31, the quadrature modulation circuits 12, 22, and 32, D/A converters 13, 23, and 33, the frequency-conversion circuits 14, 24, and 34, the PLL circuits 15, 25, and 35, band pass filters (BPF) 16, 26, and 36, a master clock frequency generator 18, and a signal synthesis circuit 17. In the example of drawing 1, a part for the frequency band which divides the band to transmit into three groups, deals with it, and is equivalent to each divided band is modulated to the conventional example of drawing 3 using three modulation circuits, respectively. The inputted information data encode PSK, QAM, etc. in a coding network 10.

[0010] The data encoded by the coding network 10 are assigned to each real PERT of the IFFT circuits 11, 21, and 31 of a group 1 to the group 3, and a \*\*\*\*\* nari PERT. The assigned data perform an inverse Fourier transform by the IFFT circuits 11, 21, and 31. The I signal and Q signal from which pi/2 phase which an inverse Fourier transform is

carried out and is outputted in the IFFT circuits 11, 21, and 31 is different are supplied to the quadrature modulation circuits 12, 22, and 32, respectively, and quadrature modulation is performed.

[0011] The digital time series data outputted by the quadrature modulation circuits 12, 22, and 32 are changed into an analog signal by D/A converters 13, 23, and 33. The analog time series data outputted from D/A converters 13, 23, and 33 are raised by the intermediate frequency f1 from baseband like the spectrum shown in (a) of <u>drawing 2</u> by the quadrature modulation circuits 12, 22, and 32. At this time, the signal band of each groups 1-3 turns into the same frequency band. The output signal from D/A converters 13, 23, and 33 is raised [ in the frequency-conversion circuits 14, 24, and 34 ] in a radio band.

[0012] The frequency which carries out a multiplication to a time series signal in the frequency-conversion circuits 14, 24, and 34 is set to fa, fb, and fc, and as shown in <u>drawing 2</u> (a), when the occupancy band of each group is set to h, fa, fb, and fc have the relation of the following formula.

The fb-fa=hfc-fb=h frequencies fa, fb, and fc are inputted into the frequency-conversion circuits 14, 24, and 34 from the PLL circuits 15, 25, and 35, respectively, and each frequency is generated in the PLL circuits 15, 25, and 35 on the basis of frequency fclk given from the master clock frequency generator 18. [0013] In the PLL circuits 15, 25, and 35, it is fa/fclk, respectively. Twice and fb/fclk Twice and fc/fclk Dividing used as twice is performed and fa, fb, and fc are generated. This can say the output signal of a master clock frequency generator as the frequency generated by the dividing means of being twice [ m / / n (positive integer different for every band to which dividing of m and n is carried out) ] many as this. The signal by which frequency conversion was carried out using the frequency of fa, fb, and fc restricts a band for every group by band pass filters (BPF) 16, 26, and 36. The signal which band-limited by band pass filters (BPF) 16, 26, and 36 compounds the signal of each group by the signal synthesis circuit 17.

[0014] Since the signal compounded by the signal synthesis circuit 17 has the relation of the above-mentioned formula, as shown in  $\frac{drawing 2}{drawing}$  (b), it serves as the spectrum by which the signal of each group has been arranged on a frequency at the horizontal single tier. In frequency conversion, since each frequency which carries out a multiplication is generated from the master clock of the master clock frequency generator 18, since the signal of each group after frequency conversion is made synchronizing with a master clock (flattery), it can make the stable signal which the orthogonality between groups did not collapse and was suitable for OFDM signal system. [0015] (Invention according to claim 4) Frequency felk of the master clock frequency generator 18 is set up as it is in the relation of a common multiple to the frequencies fa, fb, and fc used for the frequency-conversion meanses 14, 24, and 34. Thus, if frequency folk of the master clock frequency generator. 18 is set up, the frequencies fa, fb, and fc used for the frequency-conversion meanses 14, 24, and 34 are generable only by dividing of the type of 1/n time. fa, fb, and fc can be generated only by the simple digital frequency divider, without using PLL circuit by this. [0016] <u>Drawing 4</u> is used and one example of the transmission-band split demodulator of

this invention is explained below. The same number is given to the same component as the conventional example of <u>drawing 6</u> . In the example of <u>drawing 4</u> , it restores to a part for the frequency band which divides the band to transmit into three groups, deals with it, and is equivalent to each divided band to the conventional example of <u>drawing</u> 6 using three recovery circuits, respectively. Received OFDM wave motion is inputted into BPF 51, 61, and 71 of a group 1 to the group 3, and passes only a desired signal band. The band of width-of-face h equally divided by BPF 51, 61, and 71 to three as 3h in transmission-band width of face as shown in drawing 5 (a) shall be taken out. At this time, center frequency of each band is taken as fa, fb, and fc. At this time, occupancy band h of each group and the center frequency fa, fb, and fc have the relation of the following formula. fb-fa=hfc-fb=h [0017] The signal outputted by BPF 51, 61, and 71 is changed into an intermediate frequency band from a radio band in the frequency-conversion circuits 52, 62, and 72. By the frequency-conversion circuits 52, 62, and 72, if a down conversion shall be performed to an intermediate frequency f1, the frequency which carries out a multiplication to a time series signal will serve as fa-f1, fb-f1, and fc-f1, respectively. Frequency fa-f1, fb-f1, and fc-f1 are inputted into the frequency-conversion circuits 52, 62, and 72 from the PLL circuits 53, 63, and 73, respectively, and each frequency is generated in the PLL circuits 53, 63, and 73 on the basis of frequency folk given from a master clock 59.

[0018] In the PLL circuits 53, 63, and 73, dividing which becomes fclk time, fclk time, and fclk time about frequency fclk, respectively fclk time about frequency fclk, respectively fclk time about frequency fclk, respectively fclk time, and fa-f1) is performed, and fa-f1, fb-f1, and fc-f1 are generated. This can say the output signal of a master clock frequency generator as the frequency generated by the dividing means of

being twice [ m / / n (positive integer different for every band to which dividing of m and n is carried out) ] many as this. As shown in  $\underline{drawing 5}$  (b), the signal of each group by which frequency conversion was carried out in the frequency-conversion circuits 52, 62, and 72 has band h, and a down conversion is carried out at the intermediate frequency of center frequency f1. The analog signal outputted by the frequency-conversion circuits 52, 62, and 72 is changed into digital time series data by A/D converters 54, 64, and 74. The rectangular recovery of the digital data outputted by A/D converters 54, 64, and 74 is carried out by the rectangular recovery circuits 55, 65, and 75.

[0019] Time series allocation is performed for the I signal and Q signal from which pi/2 phase outputted by the rectangular recovery circuits 55, 65, and 75 is different in the FFT circuits 56, 66, and 76, and Fourier transformation is performed. The decryption circuits 57, 67, and 77 perform a decryption of PSK, QAM, etc. for the signal of the real PERT and \*\*\*\*\* nari PERT who Fourier transformation is done as for the FFT circuits 56, 66, and 76, and is outputted. It is decrypted by the decryption circuits 57, 67, and 77, and each signal is changed into a serial data by the parallel-serial-conversion circuit 58, and is outputted as information data. In frequency conversion, since each frequency which carries out a multiplication is generated from a master clock, since the signal of each group after frequency conversion is made synchronizing with a master clock (flattery), it can acquire the stable recovery signal which the orthogonality between groups did not collapse and was suitable for OFDM.

[0020] (Invention according to claim 9) Frequency fclk of a master clock 59 is set up as it is in the relation of a common multiple to frequency fa-f1 used for the frequency-conversion meanses 52, 62, and 72, fb-f1, and fc-f1. If frequency fclk is set up as mentioned above, fa-f1, fb-f1, and fc-f1 are generable only by dividing of the type of 1/n time. fa-f1, fb-f1, and fc-f1 can be generated only by the simple digital frequency divider, without using PLL circuit by this.
[0021]

[Effect of the Invention] this invention can divide a transmission band, although it is the band split modem which performs the strange recovery for the band and strange recovery circuits increase in number in proportion to the number of partitions, when performing OFDM transmission in each modulation circuit, the point size of IFFT can be reduced, or a symbol rate can be lowered, the amount of operations per [ in IFFT circuit and FFT circuit ] unit time is reduced, and it is enabled to also make low the demand performance of D/A conversion and A/D conversion.

[0022] Moreover, since the speed of the signal [itself] to deal with falls, a large margin can be taken in a circuit design. The construction of a system is comparatively easy and becomes what was excellent also in cost from these things. If it becomes the transmission system of a wide band more especially, since problems, such as a problem of the amount of operations, D/A, a performance of an A/D converter, and a signal speed, will appear notably, in such a system, it is effect size.

[0023] Moreover, since the signal of each split band is compounded synchronizing with a master clock in order to make each frequency raised to a transmission band from a master clock, the orthogonality between split bands is held and the stable transmission signal is generated. Furthermore, if a master clock is set up so that it may become the common multiple of a frequency used for frequency conversion, since only simple dividing can generate each frequency, without using PLL circuit, a circuit scale can be made small.

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2. \*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

### DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is drawing having shown one example of OFDM transmission—band split modulator of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is drawing having shown the mode of the spectrum generated by OFDM transmission-band split modulation of this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is drawing having shown an example of the conventional OFDM modulator.
[Drawing 4] It is drawing having shown one example of OFDM transmission—band split

demodulator of this invention.

[Drawing 5] It is drawing having shown the mode of the spectrum generated by OFDM transmission-band split recovery of this invention.

[Drawing 6] It is drawing having shown an example of the conventional OFDM demodulator.

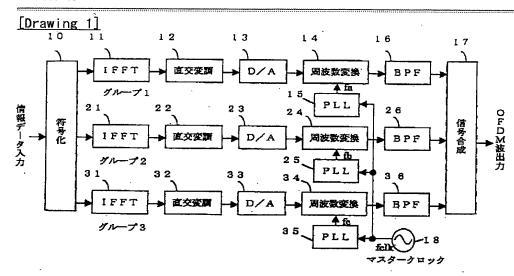
# [Description of Notations]

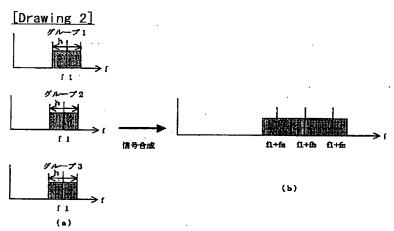
- 10, 40 Coding network
- 11, 21, 31, 41 IFFT circuit
- 12, 22, 32, 42 Quadrature modulation circuit
- 13, 23, 33, 43 D/A converter
- 14, 24, 34, 44, 52, 62, 72, 82 Frequency-conversion circuit
- 15, 25, 35, 53, 63, 73 PLL circuit
- 16, 26, 36, 46, 51, 61, 71, 81 Band pass filter (BPF)
- 17 Signal Synthesis Circuit
- 18, 59 Master clock frequency generator
- 54, 64, 74, 84 A/D converter
- 55, 65, 75, 85 Rectangular recovery circuit
- 56, 66, 76 FFT circuit
- 57, 67, 77, 87 Decryption circuit
- 58 Parallel Serial (P/S) Conversion Circuit
- fa, fb, fc Each frequency which carries out a multiplication to a time series signal
- f1 Intermediate frequency
- fclk Output frequency of a master clock frequency generator
- h The occupancy band of each group

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

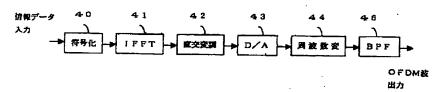
- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2. \*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

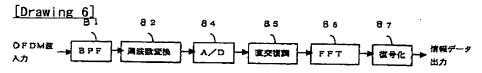
# DRAWINGS





# [Drawing 3]





# [Drawing 4]

